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19 MAY 14 2012  
20 RICHARD C. CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
21 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
22 SAN JOSE

23 6,940,751  
24 6,777,757  
25 6,856,540  
26 6,898,116

27 6,992,925

28 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

29 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,  
30 SAN JOSE DIVISION

31 KILOPASS TECHNOLOGY, INC., a  
32 California Corporation,

33 Plaintiff;

34 v.

35 SIDENSE CORPORATION, a Canadian  
36 Corporation,

37 Defendant.

38 Case No. CV 10-02065

39 COMPLAINT

40 DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

JL

41 Plaintiff Kilopass Technology, Inc. ("Kilopass"), for its Complaint against Defendant Sidense  
42 Corporation ("Sidense"), alleges as follows:

43 NATURE OF THE ACTION

44 1. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the Patent Laws of the United

1 States, 35 U.S.C. § 1, *et seq.*

2 **THE PARTIES**

3       2. Plaintiff Kilopass is a California corporation with its principal place of business at  
4 3333 Octavius Drive, Santa Clara, California 95054.

5       3. Defendant Sidense is a Canadian corporation with its principal place of business at 84  
6 Hines Road, Suite 260, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K2K 3G3. Sidense makes, uses, sells, offers for  
7 sale, exports and/or imports accused products at issue in this lawsuit into and throughout the United  
8 States, including within this District.

9 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

10      4. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the  
11 Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 100 *et seq.*, and 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a).

12      5. Defendant is subject to suit in this State because it has made, used, offered for sale, or  
13 sold infringing products in this State.

14      6. Defendant is further subject to suit in this State because, upon information and belief,  
15 defendant has purposefully availed itself of the benefits of doing business in California by actually  
16 transacting business in this State.

17      7. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 (b), (c) and (d) in that  
18 defendant has significant contacts with this District through its infringing acts, and defendant is an  
19 alien and subject to suit in any district.

20 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

21 **Kilopass Establishes eNVM Market**

22      8. Kilopass was founded in 2001 by Jack Peng, an entrepreneur who invented, with  
23 others, a novel way of storing data permanently inside integrated circuits (“IC”) by creating a  
24 breakdown in the transistor, safely and reliably, now referred to as embedded Non-Volatile Memory  
25 (“eNVM”).

26      9. Peng’s discovery was compelling and attracted tier-one investors from all over the  
27 world. After intense due diligence these investors committed \$35M in equity and debt investment for  
28 the company’s growth.

1       10. Kilopass has invested heavily in research and development, applying for over  
2 50 patents and having thus far received over 40 issued patents worldwide since 2001.

3       11. Kilopass' patents cover several different architectures of eNVM, ranging from one-  
4 transistor (1T), two-transistors (2T), to three and a half (3.5T) transistors.

5       12. To validate these technologies, Kilopass has performed more than thirty different  
6 qualification projects in partnership with worldwide semiconductor manufacturing foundries,  
7 including Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation ("TSMC"), Dongbu, Global Foundries,  
8 Hynix, IBM, Samsung, Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation (SMIC), and United  
9 Microelectronics Corporation ("UMC").

10      13. Each qualification project was lengthy and resource intensive, often involving three  
11 different lots of manufacturing and long hours of high-temperature testing to validate the Kilopass  
12 technology.

13      14. At the same time, Kilopass embarked on building a worldwide presence in sales,  
14 marketing, and support in order to attract licensees for its eNVM technologies.

15      15. To date, Kilopass has garnered more than 80 licensees, with almost 200 projects either  
16 on-going or in production, resulting in more than half a million wafers produced over the period, and  
17 an estimated two billion chips used in electronics equipment.

18      16. Kilopass' customers include the two leading semiconductor companies in the world.

19      17. As the pioneer in eNVM technology and pertinent to the technology involved in this  
20 lawsuit, Kilopass has been granted five 1T patents: 6,777,757; 6,856,540; 6,898,116; 6,940,751; and  
21 6,992,925.

22 **Sidense's Copying Conduct**

23      18. Upon information and belief, Sidense has knowingly copied Kilopass' patented  
24 technology and has been selling and offering for sale Kilopass' patented technology without  
25 authorization from Kilopass.

26      19. As with any emerging market, the initial pioneering tasks for Kilopass were long,  
27 difficult, and often challenged by skeptical customers worried about the viability of the technology  
28 and the market acceptance of this new memory storage method.

1           20. After nine years of diligent effort, Kilopass succeeded in creating a viable eNVM  
2 market.

3           21. Upon information and belief, Sidense saw the market created by Kilopass and set upon  
4 a course to take as much of Kilopass' patented business as Sidense could. In doing so, Sidense took  
5 full advantage of Kilopass' hard fought, market building efforts by riding behind Kilopass' validation  
6 efforts and successes.

7        22. Upon information and belief, by copying Kilopass Sidense was able to sidestep all the  
8 rigors and efforts expended by Kilopass to validate the technology. Because of the proven success of  
9 Kilopass, Sidense was able to market directly to Kilopass customers and prospective customers, as if  
10 its copy of the Kilopass patented technology had undergone the same qualification process.

11        23. Upon information and belief, Sidense has received Canadian government subsidies to  
12 substantially lower its costs, which further enabled it to offer Kilopass' technology at prices  
13 substantially below market value, thus causing further injury to Kilopass in the way of price erosion.

14        24. Through Kilopass' extensive efforts, Kilopass now enjoys a substantial reputation for  
15 its innovations and market building efforts. Upon information and belief, to further leverage  
16 transactions at the expense of Kilopass' reputation and goodwill, Sidense has been sowing deceit in  
17 the marketplace. For example, knowing fully of Kilopass' patent rights, Sidense has falsely alleged  
18 in the marketplace statements to the effect that Kilopass has no intellectual property issues with  
19 Sidense. Nothing could be further from the truth. The intent behind this deceitful conduct is to  
20 create an impression that Kilopass authorizes Sidense's illegal products.

21       25. Sidense's illegal copying and associated conduct, as set forth hereinabove, is wanton,  
22 willful, malicious and outrageous making this an exceptional case.

**CAUSE OF ACTION**

## **INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,940,751**

25        26. Kilopass realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1-25 above, as if fully set  
26 forth herein.

27 Kilopass is the owner by assignment of United States Patent No. 6,940,751 (the “‘751  
28 patent”). The ‘751 patent was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark

1 Office on September 6, 2005. A true and correct copy of the '751 patent is attached as Exhibit A.

2 28. Sidense has infringed and continues to infringe the '751 patent by its active  
3 manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, export and/or import of 1T eNVM technology. Sidense is liable  
4 for its infringement of the '751 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

5 29. Sidense's acts of infringement have caused damage to Kilopass, and Kilopass is  
6 entitled to recover from Sidense the damages sustained by it as a result of Sidense's wrongful acts in  
7 an amount subject to proof at trial. Sidense's infringement of the exclusive rights of Kilopass under  
8 the '751 patent will continue to damage Kilopass, causing irreparable harm for which there is no  
9 adequate remedy at law, unless permanently enjoined by this Court.

10 30. Sidense committed its infringing acts with actual notice of the '751 patent and has  
11 continued and is continuing its infringing conduct nonetheless.

12 31. Upon information and belief, Sidense's infringement of the '751 patent is willful and  
13 deliberate, and without a reasonable basis for believing that its conduct is or was lawful. Therefore,  
14 this is an exceptional case and Kilopass is entitled to enhanced damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and to  
15 attorney's fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

16 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

17 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Kilopass respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in its  
18 favor and grant the following relief:

- 19 1. Hold that Sidense has infringed the '751 patent;  
20 2. Permanently enjoin and restrain Sidense, its employees and agents, and any other  
21 person(s) in active concert or participation with it from further infringement of the  
22 '751 patent;  
23 3. Hold that Sidense has willfully infringed the '751 patent;  
24 4. Award Kilopass damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284, including treble damages for willful  
25 infringement as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 284, prejudgment interest;  
26 5. Hold that this is an exceptional case and award Kilopass' attorneys' fees, as provided  
27 by 35 U.S.C. § 285;  
28 6. Award costs for this law suit; and

7. Award Kilopass any other relief as the Court may deem appropriate and just under the circumstances.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), Plaintiff Kilopass Technology, Inc., hereby demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

Dated: May 14, 2010

**GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP**

By:

J. James Ei  
Attorneys for Plaintiff,  
KILOPASS TECHNOLOGY, INC.